

## THE CITIZEN.

Sixteen Departments.  
Eight Pages.

VOL. VI.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

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## IDEAS.

Wild oats are not sown in straight furrows.

Some cent people try to live like a double eagle.

Too many people take respiration for inspiration.

Contentment is the bird we see, but can never trap.

A good many self-made men look as if they ought to have had some help.

## TAKE NOTICE.

Miss Virginia Dox, formerly missionary in the Indian Territory, will speak in the Tabernacle Sunday night.

Gleaves & Co., contractors for the water works, are offering work for men and teams. No one need be idle or poor in the neighborhood of Berea this fall.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, is reported to be in better condition than for several days.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption more violent than at any time since 1872. Many of the people of surrounding towns are leaving their homes.

With the purpose of forcing the war with Japan to a speedy termination, the Emperor of Russia has taken steps to reorganize and re-enforce the fighting force in the Far East. A second army is to be created, under command of Gen. Gripenberg, a veteran of many wars. Severe fighting at Port Arthur is reported to have taken place September 19-21, and several important strongholds are said to have been captured by the Japanese. Heavy firing was heard also on September 24, but details of the fighting at that time are lacking.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Senator Hoar is reported to be slowly sinking.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, in an address in Chicago, said the Irish race is dying.

A party of thirty-five Rhodes scholarship winners will sail from Boston for England on September 27.

Under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Green Kelly, of Chicago, the University of Chicago will receive about \$100,000.

Judge Parker's formal letter of acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination was given to the press last night. Judge Parker spent a quiet Sunday at Rosemont, attending church services during the day.

In the category with the man who expects to get into Heaven upon the strength of his wife's religion is the man who declares that politics are rotten and the country on the road to the bowwows and yet stays at home on election day instead of voting.

The death list as a result of the wreck on the Southern railway near Newmarket, Tenn., Saturday, has grown to sixty two and probably will exceed seventy before Tuesday, as many of the injured are in a serious condition and more deaths may occur at the Knoxville hospitals.

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.**  
The factory of the London, Ky., Wagon Works was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss is \$10,000.

According to a report issued by the British College of Heralds of the 177 families constituting society in America twenty-one are named from Kentucky.

Congressman G. G. Gilbert, of Shelbyville, was declared the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth district by the District Committee at Nicholasville.

Louisville day will be celebrated in St. Louis to-morrow by several hundred Kentuckians, most of whom will leave to-night. Mayor Grainger, F. C. Nunemacher and Judge Thomas R. Gordon will be the speakers.

Frank Denison, of the Denison neighborhood, Hart county, died. A week ago his brother, Luther Denison, died. In each case the attending physician pronounced death due, primarily, to incessant cigarette smoking.

The judgment of the Hardin Circuit Court in the case of Luther Stith against the Commonwealth was reversed. He was convicted below of poisoning one Malissa Stith and sentenced to two years in the State prison. The reversal is because of the admission of incompetent evidence.

Commonwealth's Attorney Huffaker characterizes the pardon of Clem Buchter by Acting-Governor Thorpe as a sad blow to the administration of justice in Kentucky.

## ANCHORS.

SERMON BY PRESIDENT FROST.



In the Berea College Tabernacle, Sept. 25th, Pres. Frost delivered the following sermon from the text: Acts 27, 29: Then fearing lest they should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day.

We have just read the story of Paul's shipwreck and seen how the lives of all his company were saved by these four anchors.

Many of us have never seen the ocean, or an ocean sailing ship. Let me picture to your mind the mighty deep, wind-swept, and the floating house—the ship, with its sails, its engine, its compass, and its anchors.

Take a cup of water with a chip floating upon it, and see what an insecure foundation water makes. Take a pool of water and blow upon it, and see how it is agitated even by a breath. Now imagine the Kentucky river growing wider and wider until both sides disappear and all you see in every direction is the water and the sky. There are no trees or rocks or hills to shelter us from the wind. When the wind is silent, the sea is calm; when the wind rises, it is lashed into waves and cataracts, and all the margin is lined with rocks against which beat the cruel white waves which are called "breakers." That is the ocean.

And a ship is a floating house, full of people. It starts alone upon its great journey from one continent to the other. It is moved by its sails and its engines, it is guided by its compass, and is saved from destruction by its anchors.

We might preach about the engine, or the compass, but to-night we will preach about the anchors. You have seen a picture of an anchor. There is an iron beam as large as a gate-post, and at one end are two great hooks like arms, barbed like fish hooks, sharpened like plows, which are to grapple with the soil and the rocks at the bottom of the sea. Without an anchor a ship would drift with the current and be swept onward by the wind, and so find itself far from the place where it should be. It is at the mercy of wind and current unless it has an anchor, and the shipwreck—the awful thing which every sailor dreads—usually comes about from the lack or failing of an anchor. The storm descends, the waves roll, and because the anchor is not used, or because it gives way, the ship is carried upon the rocks and dashed to pieces, spilling out its treasures and its precious lives among the breakers.

All this is a parable. It teaches us something about our own lives. The world is like an ocean, with trials and temptations for the winds and currents. And your soul is like a ship, going its lonely way through the calm and the tempest. Our ships have all started for the good haven, but they must sail across a treacherous sea. All unseen, the ocean currents try to sweep us away from our course. And the wind strikes us, sometimes with a steady pressure and sometimes with a sudden gust, to dash us upon the rocks in destruction. Every temptation may be called a wind, which blows ships towards the rocks. Every trial may be called a current, which would push the ship to ruin. And a soul, like a ship, must have its strong anchors, something that will hold it in place against all the blowing of the wind and the push of the currents.

Now a soul-anchor is called a principle. We must stop and study the definition of this great word principle. The Standard dictionary says: "A principle is a settled law or rule of action; especially, a principle is a rule conscientiously and resolutely adopted as a guide to action; a determined rule of right action, or habitual devotion to right as right." As examples of the uses of this word the dictionary gives these expressions: "The principles of morality; that is, the rules of morality. A man of principle; that is, a man who has settled rules to go by." And it quotes a noted author as saying, "The generality of persons act from impulse much more than from principle."

Here is a powerful sermon in the pages of the dictionary. In defining a word the dictionary gives us a picture of the self-possessed, the self-con-

trolled, the successful man. The man of principle is the man who has made good resolutions and stands by them. He is the man who has made up his mind how it is best to act, and who can be depended upon to act in that manner every time. He has realized the need of anchors and established the habit of doing right. A principle is a good resolution worked into a habit; it is something that holds a man in time of trial and temptation. A principle is an anchor to the soul.

So I would have each one of you become a man or woman of principle. I would have you think beforehand and decide how you propose to act, and not leave the decision to some moment of excitement and temptation. I would have you provided with these rules, as the dictionary calls them, "rules resolutely adopted as a guide to action." As you are starting on life's voyage, I would have you provide anchors against the times of danger.

Paul's ship had four anchors, and no ship can get along with less. Among the anchors, the principles, which a soul ship should carry, we will tonight mention four: the anchor principle of temperance, the anchor principle of truthfulness, the anchor principle of usefulness, and the anchor principle of prayer.

The first anchor is temperance. It should be your principle to guard against everything which will weaken you in body or mind. This is the rule: *I will use good things in moderation, harmful things not at all.* And we must have it settled in advance that this is to be our course. Temptation comes like the wind which would drive the ship ashore. And have you ever noticed the impudence of people who tempt others? The young man who is in danger of becoming a drunkard, or of forming the tobacco habit, stands between his friends and his tempters. And his friends are afraid to speak to him; they do not wish to interfere with his affairs; they do not wish to invade his liberty; they are too modest to give him warning. But the tempter has no modesty and no hesitation. He says, "Take a drink just for this once. Take a drink for the sake of good company. Drink just a little." Now what shall stand against such temptation, except the anchor of a fixed principle? You have often heard the ridiculous excuse of the man who becomes a drunkard: "I drank just a little," he says, "just a taste to accommodate my friends, and as soon as that little bit of whiskey was inside me it unhinged my reason and I went on and got drunk innocently." We have not time to discuss this whole subject of temperance to-night, but if we desire to have ourselves and our friends insured against drunkenness, disgrace and ruin, we must have the anchors of fixed temperance principles. We must have, as the dictionary says, a rule resolutely adopted as a guide to action. People often urge you to adopt the principle of temperance for the sake of your example, and this is well, but I urge you tonight to adopt the principle of temperance because you are in danger yourself. The best person in this house is in danger. The very people who are full of noble impulses are most liable to this great temptation. The sailors have a saying that "shipwrecked men never tell tales." And it is so with the shipwrecked souls. How soon we lose sight of the man who becomes a drunkard! He is forgotten. But if you make a search you will find out something of the great number of wrecks that occur on the ocean of human life for the lack of the anchor of temperance. Go with me to the death beds, to the prisons, to the poorhouses, to the back streets, and you shall hear voices as from the dead, warning us to provide anchors against the temptations to intemperance.

How easy it is to be indolent—in fact indolence consists in taking things easy, and so it may be truly said that indolence is the easiest thing in the world! It is as easy as sitting still, it is as easy as lying down. Something for the benefit of the community needs to be done. "Wait," says the indolent man, "let somebody else do it." And in all our school districts, our churches, our neighborhoods, things go undone because so many are waiting through indolence.

Next comes the anchor principle of usefulness. Nobody desires to be considered an indolent or a selfish person, but there are strong ocean currents in our nature and in the world that drift in that direction. Everyone of us will be carried away by those currents unless we resist.

How easy it is to be selfish. It is right to work for ourselves, and we have to work for ourselves, but it tends to make us selfish. People who are not indolent when working for themselves will be very selfish so far as their neighbors are concerned.

The call is made for all hands to turn out and work on the public road, or to build a public school house. The selfish man goes late, sits in the shade for a few hours, and starts home early to attend to his own affairs. He does not realize that a man's glory is not what he does for himself but what he does for his neighbors and his country. He is content with the old farmer's prayer, "O Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more!"

Sometimes the temptation comes in the mere form of cowardice. You have broken a dish, you have lost a tool, and you do not wish to be blamed for it, and so the temptation comes to cover up your misfortune by a lie. This is what any untrained child will do. It is what any person will do unless he has thought about it beforehand and made up his mind that, no matter what the temptation may be, he will never tell that which is not true.

Sometimes the temptation comes through our greed, and then we call it dishonesty. I have promised to work for a man for a month for \$20; some one else comes along and offers me \$25 for my month's work. Shall I stick to my bargain, or shall I for \$5 violate my pledge? What would you do in such a case as that? The Psalmist says, "Blessed is the man who sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not." The word swearth here means promiseth. Blessed is the man who makes a promise, and afterwards, finding out that the promise will do him damage, yet stands by his bargain for the sake of his word and his honor. That is the man of principle. Such a man has the approval of his own conscience and the respect of all who know him.

One who has no anchor of truthfulness in his soul will sometimes drift into other forms of dishonesty which amount to a kind of treason. Suppose a driver is sent with a livery rig to take me to Richmond. The price for the drive, we will say, is two dollars. I ask him to drive some distance beyond Richmond, and pay him three dollars instead of two. Now suppose he returns to Berea, says nothing about the extra drive, hands over the two dollars to his employer, the livery stable owner, and keeps the other dollar for himself. There is no one who has noticed and can bring him to account. He is an unfaithful servant. He has betrayed his trust. He is both a cheat and a liar. Now my friends; opportunities to cheat like that will come to every one of us. The money is in your hand; it belongs to another who has trusted you and depends upon your honor, and yet you are in such a situation that no man knows of it. You think you will escape; you may be mistaken, but you think you will escape. God only will know if you act the traitor. Now that temptation is a strong one. You need that dollar that is not yours; the man you are robbing will never know of his loss. A great many other people are engaged in this kind of dishonesty. These are the waves of temptation; these are the winds that are trying to blow you against the rocks. Have you an anchor that will hold you in the time of storm?

My friends, the shipwreck that comes to one who does not have this anchor of truthfulness and honesty is something terrible. The liar becomes cross-eyed and unable to see or know truth himself. He loses his reputation before he suspects that other people suspect him. It is an awful thing to see a ship or a soul without an anchor driven upon the rocks. When the time of destruction comes, all the companions who have tempted you, will turn away, or point at you the cruel finger of scorn. They will be as merciless as the waves and the crags of the sea. The final ruin of the drunkard and the liar is as horrible as the wreck of the Hesperus.

"She struck where the white and fleecy waves looked soft as carded wool,

Like the horns of an angry bull."

And next comes the anchor principle of usefulness. Nobody desires to be considered an indolent or a selfish person, but there are strong ocean currents in our nature and in the world that drift in that direction. Everyone of us will be carried away by those currents unless we resist.

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Now the case of such an ungenerous, unpatriotic man is as much a case of shipwreck as though he were a drunkard. It is sad as a funeral, for he is dead to his duty and his

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## This Week

is a special one with us, because the beginning of a new school year means the finding of many new friends.

In anticipation of a pleasant year's trade we call your attention to our especially attractive bargains in

Ladies' Hose and Vests, Our large opening in fall and winter hats, Ribbons in College colors, Handkerchiefs, etc., and other things feminine.

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### THE LITTLE WHITE CHURCH.

The woodpeckers tap at its weather-worn gables,  
The pigeons sit in at its belfry above;  
The swallows build nests in the roofs of its stables.  
And round it the bees seek the blossoms they love.  
The green-plumed old elms stand like sentries before it,  
Behind it the willows droop drowsy and still,  
And gently the breeze from the ocean sings o'er it—  
The little white meeting-house under the hill.

The golden-barred sunbeams, new-minted and yellow, Like falchions flash in at the window's queer panes,  
To fill the old church with a radiance mellow,  
And cut through the dust-drift fair star-powdered lanes.  
They gild the high pews with a glittering splendor,  
With halos of glory they dapple the wall,  
And on the quaint pulpit their touch falls as tender  
And soft as the peace that lies over it all.

How often I've gazed at those bright lances streaming,  
And fancied them ladders to mansions of joy.  
As, in the old pew by the aisle, I sat dreaming  
The wonderful dreams of a light-hearted boy!  
My eyes do but close, and again to their places  
Come trooping the shadowy figures I know:  
The forms, well-remembered, the dearly loved faces,  
The faces and forms of the blest long ago.

I hear round about me the hymn-book's light rustle,  
The lavendered gowns scent the fan-driven breeze,  
And, through the faint murmur and soft Sabbath bustle,  
The sermon drones on like the buzzing of bees.  
Beside me the dear sweet-faced mother is sitting,  
The white-haired old grandmire, serene and devout,  
The brother with thoughts 'neath his curly idly fitting  
To where the blithe bluebird is singing without.

Dear little home church! 'tis a beautiful story.  
The picture you frame in the sunbeam's red gold;  
For through it is shining the God-given glory.  
The rest and the peace of those Sundays of old,  
And though in grand temples that tower high above you,  
Far, far from your portals they worship at will,  
While memory lasts all your children shall love you,  
O little white meeting-house under the hill!

—Joe Lincoln, in Youth's Companion.



GABRIEL DASHED TO THE WINDOW AND SEIZED IT.

rope which had bound them. Together they tied the captive's hands and feet, and cautiously removing the cloth from his head gagged him. Gabriel flung open the door of the other room.

"In here, massa, in here," he whispered. And in they put him.

"Why did you do this Gabe?" Worthington asked in a low tone, when this much had been accomplished. "It is useless. We can't possibly escape. There are sentries posted in the hall below and all around the house."

"Nehav you mine, massa. Missy Jane hab a way."

Godfrey thrashed at the name. Jane? Was it possible she had interested herself?

"Was it Miss Jane who sent us the food?" he asked. "I supposed it was Mrs. Ellery."

"Wal, you see, massa, it wah missy what paushuad missus dien sendin' it, an' I reckon it wah Miss Jane what got Kunnel Bessemah to sign de paumit, kase we ah know huah kin jes' twis' him 'roun' huah fingah like dis." He cleverly imitated the twisting process. The light died out of Godfrey's face.

"An' it wah Miss Jane too," the darky went on, "what got Aunt Rache to put dat truck of Aunt Rache's old mammy's in de wine."

Godfrey now understood what had inspired Jane to make this attempt; for it was an Ellery tradition how Aunt Rachel's mother—a Voodoo woman—had once saved her mistress's family from an Indian massacre by placing a jug of drugged brandy within tempting reach of the invading savages. They fell upon the brandy before they fell upon the inmates of the house, and by the time the beverage had been consumed they were lying inert masses upon the floor.

While it was clever in Jane to resort to it now, Godfrey deprecated her action, for it was likely to bring trouble and exposure to her without aid to him. However, he reflected rather bitterly, her influence with Bessemah would enable her to escape punishment even should her plot be discovered.

There was agitation in the great oak tree whose branches shaded the garret windows. The three men started at the rustling sound; the whites with apprehension, the black with a knowing look.

Through the entry window was thrust a long stick with a crook on the end. To this crook was tied a bundle. The stick swayed nervously, as though it were held by hands scarce strong enough to support it. Gabriel dashed to the window, seized it, and laid the bundle triumphantly at Godfrey's feet.

"Thah you is, massa; thah you is. Missy Jane said her'd do it, an' her hab. Dis am a Britisher unifoahm. All you's got to do am to put it on mighty quick an' walk down dem steps big as life wid dis ohdah in you han'. See, I took him from de redcoat jes like missy tolle me to." He held up Bessemah's order admitting him with the refreshments. "Dem redcoats ain't goin' to read it. Dey jes' see Kunnel Bessemah's name 'tached t' it, an' dat's enough. Dey'll tink you's a Britisher offishah, suah, an' when you gots to de gah at you's got to do am to say de pass-wuhd, what am 'Soltitude.' Missy Jane huahed Massa Edwahd say it ovah to a gen'man to-night to make suah he had it right."

Godfrey was paying slight heed to the darky. He was reading the note Jane had attached to the uniform, in which she urged haste.

"Without a word of explanation or apology, he began in the most high-

ready gone to the sentry's head, he would not have consented, but as it was he nodded acquiescence while he took another swallow.

Godfrey, having deftly loosened the ropes which bound them, placed the tray on the chest which held the candle and politely invited the prisoners to partake. This done, he walked again to the door, the long white cloth which had been doubled over the tray in his hands.

He stood with his eyes fixed in apparently dreamy carelessness upon the soldier.

The opportune moment had arrived. The sentry stooped to pour himself more wine. Gliding softly behind him, the black skilfully threw the cloth over his head and face and drew the ends taut in the back. The soldier, taken by surprise, would have hurled himself upon his assailant, but the latter was too quick for him, and had him upon the floor before his brain, benumbed by the drugged liquor, could appreciate just what had happened.

Worthington took in the situation instantly and sprang to Gabriel's aid, while the general followed with the opportune moment had arrived. The sentry stooped to pour himself more wine. Gliding softly behind him, the black skilfully threw the cloth over his head and face and drew the ends taut in the back. The soldier, taken by surprise, would have hurled himself upon his assailant, but the latter was too quick for him, and had him upon the floor before his brain, benumbed by the drugged liquor, could appreciate just what had happened.

As he finished speaking Worthington stepped back into the room they had formerly occupied, and closing the door, drew a heavy chest across it, thus effectually shutting Pierce out.

The old man perceived with rising choler the ruse the younger had employed. By imprisoning himself thus in the room he cut off the other's arguments and made it imperative for him to go or for both to be left to their fate.

Gabriel, liking the change of plan no better than the general, nevertheless hurried him forward. "If Massa Godfrey won't go, an' you is, you betta hurry, sah. Dar ain't no time to stan' agitating' heah no longah. We ah'll be caught'n strung up, sah."

Still reluctant, the old man descended the stairs.

### CHAPTER XI.

#### THE REPRIEVE.

"Massa Godfrey," Gabriel called cautiously through the keyhole, "he am done gone. Good-by, young massa. Gawd bless you, sah." The darky's voice was a sob.

Godfrey opened the door and issued forth. "Good-by, old boy," he said, "good-by." The white and the black hands clasped, and the negro, the tears rolling down his cheeks, stumbled blindly towards the stairs.

Godfrey turned back into the room and, seating himself upon the chest beside the diminishing candle, awaited the coming of the death-guard. Little did he surmise that all this time Jane had been in the tree outside the entry window, where she could see what went on, and while she could not hear what was said, for the tones were too low and her distance too great, she could not fail to understand the meaning of the pantomime.

"Bessemah?" she repeated, throwing back her head with her familiar gesture of disdain and speaking in a tone of scorn that ill became one who had only that morning been tempted by the British colonel's silver tongue. "Roused at last to the necessity of grasping this chance of escape by her exhortations, he turned for one last embrace, one final word of good-bye, then plunged into the denser shadows of the woods beyond.

Jane stood listening to the crush of the brush under his feet; then her quick ears caught a sound that sent her to her knees, half fainting, half praying. It was a shout of triumph; the shout of hunters who had come upon their prey.

A shot rang out; another, and another. Then she distinguished Bessemah's voice. "Is he dead? Ah, no, I see; a mere scalp wound that has knocked him senseless. Well, let him lie there until we can fit a noose to finish him with."

Still reluctant, the captain gave the command and marched his men off through the woods in the direction the lieutenant had indicated.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### THE BARGAIN.

"Jane," said Worthington quietly, when they had gone, "do you know the terrible risk you are running in this mad attempt?"

In her tomboyish days he had more than once seen Jane dressed in her brother's clothes and heard her skillfully mock his voice and ways, for in truth, Jane had no little talent as an actress. On her part, she evinced no surprise at his recognition.

"Yes," she answered to his question, drawing her cloak about her to conceal as much as she could her male attire, "I know it all, but I do not care. I do not even care that I have just implicated my brother in a way that may make it most difficult for him to extricate himself. I must, I will save you, and when that is done I shall go to Col. Bessemah and tell him all."

"What will you tell him?" Worthington asked.

"I shall tell him that I could not permit him to commit a ruthless murder; to soil his hands with blood in this cruel fashion."

The American drew back. "Ah, that is it," he said bitterly. "It is to save him from murder, to keep his hands unsmirched, you do it; it is for his sake—I might have known."

She had unbound his arms by now, and stood off from him. "Capt. Worthington, permit me to advise you to go at once."

"Go!" he cried disdainfully. "Go and leave you to face alone the consequences of your rash action? No; it might be that Col. Bessemah would not properly appreciate the effort you have made to prevent his doing that which is his chief daily amusement. I shall seek the gentleman and put myself again into his hands, with the request that he make quick work of me."

"Godfrey!"

Even that very dull young man could not fail to interpret the cry of pain and entreaty. "Jane!" He possessed himself of her hands, but she snatched them from him.

"Oh, go," she besought. "If ever you cared for me, if ever I was aught to you, go. Do you not see that my heart is breaking with fear?"

"Is it possible you do care for me Jane?" he asked, too flushed with sudden joy to have mind for aught else. "Is it not Bessemah you love, after all?"

"Bessemah?" she repeated, throwing back her head with her familiar gesture of disdain and speaking in a tone of scorn that ill became one who had only that morning been tempted by the British colonel's silver tongue. "Roused at last to the necessity of grasping this chance of escape by her exhortations, he turned for one last embrace, one final word of good-bye, then plunged into the denser shadows of the woods beyond.

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[To Be Continued.]

### THE SIGN OF THE FISH.

**How It Came to Be Used as a Symbol by the Early Christian Church.**

The symbols upon early Christian monuments, of which so many have been discovered this last century, are curious and interesting, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. One of the most frequent is that of the fish. The figure of the fish is used, and also the Greek word for fish, says Dr. A. W. Patten, who has looked into the subject. Ramsay, in his excavations in Asia Minor, has found some very important inscriptions in which the fish signs are frequent.

But why was it that the early Christians used the sign? The reason will appear when we remember that they found in the letters of the Greek word fish an acrostic on the name of the Savior. The word is "ichthus," each letter of the word in the original Greek begins one of the words in the following phrase: "Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior."

So the word "ichthus" came to stand for a Christian, and it was used as a mark of Christianity. It was not only sculptured on burial monuments, but came to be used on various utensils. A great many terra cotta lamps have been found, especially at Spalato, on which is found the impress of the fish. Many of these "ichthus" lamps are found also at Rome. The word "fish" came to be used also to describe a Christian, and to call a man a fish was equivalent to calling him a Christian.

**It Touched Her Eyes.**

Our minister during a call sang one of those touching, simple melodies which Edith is so fond of hearing. She was very attentive, gazing on his face with her bright wondering eyes. As the song continued tears began to glisten beneath the lids and glide down her dimpled cheeks. After a few minutes' silence he asked:

"Edith, how do you like it?"

"Oh, very much, Mr. Webb; but it hurts my eyes."—Little Chronicle.

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Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of

**The Home**

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

**That's More in the Man Than That is in the Land.**

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

I knowed a man, which he lived in Jones, Which Jones is a country of red hills and stones, And he lived pretty much by gittin' o' loans, And his mules was nothin' but skin and bones, And his hogs was so fat as corn-bread pones, And he had 'bout a thousand acres o' land.

This man—which his name was also Jones—He swore that he'd leave them old red hills and stones.

Fur he couldn't make nuthin' but yallerish cotton,

And little o' that and his fences was rotten,

And what little corn he had, hit was boughten,

And dinged o' livin' was in the land.

And the longer he swore the madder he got, And riz and he walked to the stable lot,

And he hollered to Tom to come that and hitch Fur to emigrate somewhere, where land was rich,

And to quit raisin' cock-burns, thistles, and sitch,

And a wastin' ther time on the cussed land.

So him and Tom they hitched up the mules,

Pertestin' that folks was mighty big foots,

That 'ud stay in Georgy ther lifetime out,

Jest scratchin' a livin' when all o' em thought Git places in Texas whar cotton would sprout.

By the time you could plant it in the land,

And he driv by a house whar a man named Brown.

Was a livin' not fur from the edge of the town,

And he bantured Brown fur to buy his place,

And said that bein' as money was scarce,

And bein' as sheriff was hard to face,

Two dollars an acre would get the land.

They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,

And Jones he bought him a waggan, and tents,

And loaded his corn, and his mummies, and truck,

And moved to Texas, which it tuck,

His entire pile, with the best of luck,

To git that and git him a little land.

But Brown moved out on the old Jones' farm,

And he rolled up his breeches and bared his arm,

And he picked all the rocks off'n the ground,

And he rooted it up and plowed it down,

Then he sowed his corn and wheat in the land.

Five years gild by and Brown one day,

[Which he'd go so fat that he would've weighed]

Was a settin' down sorter lazily,

To the bulletist dinner you ever did see.

When one of the children jumped up on his knee,

And says, "Yan's Jones, which you bought his land."

And that was Jones, standin' out at the fence,

And he hadn't no waggan, nor mules, nor tents,

Fur he had left Texas afoot, and cum

To Georgy to see if he couldn't git sum

Employment, and he was a lookin' as humble

As of he had never owned any land.

But Brown he axed him in, and he soot

Him down to his vittles smokin' hot,

And when he had filled himself and the floor

Brown looked at him sharp and riz and swore

That "whether men's land was rich or poor

That was more in the man than that was in the land."

**The School**

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

**A CONTRAST.****We Should Not Neglect the Children.**

In a certain town in the South there are five or six beautiful church houses, some of which have stained glass windows and cushioned seats. Probably the half dozen cost from twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars. The single schoolhouse in the town is a barn-like structure containing one large room heated by a box stove in the middle, but with cracks in the floor, wall and roof through which a cat could go. The house and equipment probably cost when new less than five hundred dollars. Were the county poorhouse or jail in no better condition the judge of the superior court would probably charge the jury to find a bill of indictment against the county commissioners. But who ever heard of a judge or jury among us considering the question of a schoolhouse? A certain community in the South has three good churches, one of brick, and a Methodist parsonage built at a cost of \$750, and a little old schoolhouse built many years ago at a cost of \$100. There are many cities in the South in which the church property is worth from five to twelve times as much as the public and private school property. In one city the Sunday-school rooms of a single church cost five times as much as the public high school building and its equipment—nearly half as much as all the school buildings in the city. The property owned by one of the thirty or forty religious denominations in one Southern State is valued at twice as much as all the public school property in the State. The denomination has about 150,000 members, while the population of the State is about 2,000,000 and the school population is 750,000.

The church is all right, and no one will complain that it has cost money or wish that it were one whit less commodious, slightly or comfortable. But that the schoolhouse should be the miserable, cheap, ugly, cramped, uncomfortable pen that it is, is all wrong.

What is the lesson of it all? That teachers and officers must do as preachers and church officers have done. They must make the people believe that better schoolhouses are needed, and then they must labor

**THE CONNECTICUT.**

**Obstruction Placed on the Ways With Intention of Ruining the Battleship's Hull.**

**IT WILL BE LAUNCHED THURSDAY.**

**When It Was Placed There or By Whom is Not Known by the Naval Officials.**

**The Discovery Was Made By Divers Who Were Sent Down to Make An Investigation as a Pre-cautionary Measure.**

New York, Sept. 28.—With the intention of ruining the hull of the battleship Connecticut, which will be launched at the New York navy yard Thursday, some person or persons placed an obstruction on the ways. When it was placed there or by whom is not known, for it was not discovered until divers were sent down to make an investigation. This investigation was made as a matter of precaution and the naval officers then learned that an obstruction had been placed on the ways that would have destroyed the work of months.

Officers at the navy yard would not discuss the matter at all Tuesday and it would not have become known if in addition to the special guard of marines two watchmen had not been stationed at the stern of the vessel with loaded revolvers and instructions to fire at any suspicious object in the water. It is believed that the obstruction was brought to the yard and placed in position from a boat.

As is usual before a large ship is launched divers were sent down to see that the ways were clear. They went down for the first time on Saturday and since the obstruction was found they have been making the most careful examination and were working there Tuesday afternoon. They were sent down for the last time Wednesday morning before the ship was launched and Naval Constructor Baxter, who has charge of the launching, will be satisfied that everything is all right before he gives the signal which will send the great battleship into the water.

The Connecticut is one of the largest and most formidable warships in the world. Her displacement is 16,000 tons, horse power 16,500 and cost \$5,212,000. Her main battery consists of 4 12-inch breech-loading rifles, 8 8-inch breech-loading rifles and 12 7-inch breech-loading rifles; her secondary battery consists of 20 3-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, 8 automatic 1-pounders, 2 3-inch field guns and 8 machine guns. Miss Alice Welles, the fair sponsor of the battleship, is the granddaughter of Gideon Welles, who was secretary of the navy in Lincoln's and Johnson's cabinets. Her home is at Hartford, Ct.

**DALHEIMER ARRESTED.****Charged With Sending Obscene Letters to Prominent Personages.**

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28.—Charged with writing and sending obscene letters to President Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and Helen Gould, a man giving his name as Edward Dalheimer has been arrested by the United States authorities and been lodged in jail at Fort Dodge. The letter alleged to have been written by Dalheimer to the president threatens his life unless certain reforms are made. The one to Miss Gould proposes marriage. The letter to Miss Roosevelt is not made public. It is alleged that the prisoner also wrote to J. J. Hill asking him to intercede at Washington to have the gold standard changed to diamonds as a medium of exchange. Dalheimer was arrested at Emmetsburg, Ia., where he was brought before the commissioners of insanity and pronounced to be in his right mind. It is claimed that Dalheimer wrote the letters in South Dakota and he will probably be taken to Sioux Falls for trial.

**Was the Guest of Honor.**

New York, Sept. 28.—His grace, the archbishop of Canterbury, was the guest of honor at a dinner Tuesday evening given by the Church club of New York in the banquet hall of the Hotel Astor. More than 400 guests were present.

**The Requisition Honored.**

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 28.—Gov. Pardee Tuesday honored the requisition papers from the governor of Ohio for Charles E. Semler. Semler is wanted in Akron, O., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

**Capt. L. N. Bash Engaged.**

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 28.—The engagement of Capt. Louis N. Bash, U. S. A., now serving in the Philippines, to Miss Bertha Runkle, of New York, novelist, has been announced. Capt. Bash is the son of Maj. Bash, retired, of this city.

**Internal Revenue Collections.**

Washington, Sept. 28.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of August, 1904, the total receipts were \$19,132,439, an increase as compared with August, 1903, of \$347,925.

**Received By the President.**

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt received in the east room of the white house Tuesday about 75 members of the international congress of arts and sciences. Among the delegates were many ladies.

**Notice.**

Dr. L. Cornelius has been forced to place his accounts in the hands of a lawyer for collection. All who received statements and many who did not will save fees by sending at once to his address, 2951 Boulevard F., Denver, Colorado. 10-13

**MISUSE OF THE MAILS.**

**The Officers of the Preferred Mercantile Co. Held For Trial.**

Boston, Sept. 27.—George E. Stillings, Guy C. Stillings and J. Franklin Kniseley, president, secretary and Massachusetts manager, respectively, of the Preferred Mercantile Co., of this city, each were held in \$2,000 for the United States grand jury Monday afternoon on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. The government claimed that the company violated the lottery laws by disposing of diamonds by chance methods.

Recently this company and all its officials were denied all mail privileges under a fraud order issued at Washington.

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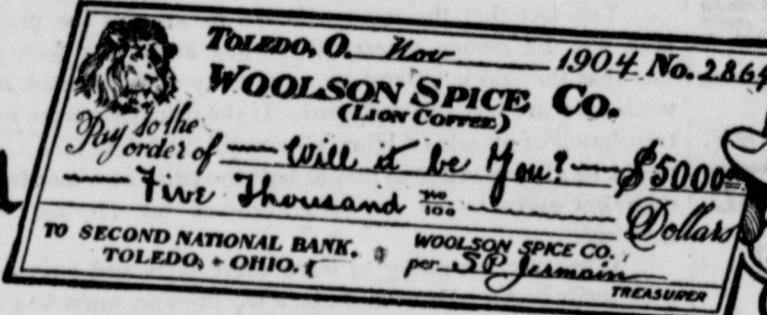
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**What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?**

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

**ANCHORS.**

Sermon by President Frost.  
(Continued from page 1.)

country. He was born to be a helper of his fellow-men, and he has lost his birthright! "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

Now your soul-ship and mine will drift into this dead sea of selfishness unless we provide an anchor. We must have a motto, "Saved to serve;" we must have a principle, "Living for others;" we must have a habit, "Every day something for God and my neighbor." These are the lessons of all our schools and all our meetings if they are Christian. Every child should be made ambitious to do useful things. In all our necessary work for ourselves we must watch against becoming selfish. If we are not to drift into this dead sea we must be anchored to the habit, the principle, the passion of love for our fellow men.

And there is one more anchor, which is the most important of all, the anchor of prayer. This is an anchor which helps to hold all the others.

There are many kinds of prayer: the prayer of thanksgiving, the prayer of petition, the prayer of praise. But every prayer brings us into conversation with God—we realize the presence of the Great Father whose love and wisdom make the whole world bright. The thought of God which comes to us when we are on our knees in real prayer is an anchor which can hold us against any tides of temptation, and against any winds of affliction and sorrow.

It is not enough to attend prayers, or to say prayers, but we must make a quiet moment and let the thought of God take possession of our hearts. Many people find God in times of great distress, but we need Him in all times. We must make a place for our devotions, we must brush back worldly thoughts and cares, every day—to be an anchor prayer must be a habit. When that habit is established your ship is safe.

Now we have not told you all about these four anchors. You will hear other sermons on the anchor of temperance, the anchor of truth, the anchor of usefulness, and the anchor of prayer. And there are other anchors still which might well be the subject of an entire discourse. But

we have, I hope, made plain the idea of the anchor as a safeguard for ships and souls. We have learned what is meant by the word principle—"a rule conscientiously and resolutely adopted as a guide to action." The man of principle is

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,  
Editor and Publisher.

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## Who Are the Educated and What Is Education?

By REV. W. A. BARTLETT,  
Congregational Pastor of Chicago.

EDUCATION is the measure of accomplishment, or, perhaps better, the criterion of usefulness. The cook in the kitchen who can make better bread than the one who pays her wages, is to that extent better educated than her mistress who may greatly adorn a literary society. This fact is well to be borne in mind by the young woman about to return to her college work.

The professor of Latin goes to school to the man in oily overalls, who shows him how to translate the difficult syntax of a broken circuit or a stripped gear in his machine. The professor lacks that education to help him out of his own difficulty.

The fact that the woman in the parlor and the professor of Latin each has the money wherewith to buy assistance does not change the fact that they do not stand on an equality with the cook or the mechanic while they are less accomplished. If the mechanic were in dire need of a translation of an ode of Horace he could doubtless buy it. The professor might be glad to sell it to him at half the price of a mended tire, but there does not seem to be the same demand for Horace's translations as for tires.

When are we going to learn these facts and stop our silly talk of superiority? An education, to be a worthy one, must fit a man or woman for the largest service to themselves and others. The foreign missionary is perhaps the best educated man on the average or the home missionary on the plains at a salary of \$600. He can read his Greek testament, but also teach the natives how to build houses, ministers to their sickness and wounds and makes translations of better prophecies than ever Horace or Juveval wrote. The corporation lawyer who gets \$6,000 as a retaining fee is probably not so valuable a citizen or as well educated a man as this same foreign missionary. And that emphasizes another important point that a man's value to a community is not to be gauged by what pay he draws.

I would have each young person stop long enough to consider how essential to our happiness and safety are the commonplace and so-called menial occupations. I have no objection to a woman knowing Browning, that great poet-philosopher. He has made his distinct and marked contribution to life. But I would have her consider how well she is equipped to furnish digestibly cooked food to a hard-working husband in case the cook leaves or in case of a small salary.

It is the false idea of education and conventional life that makes bachelors and bachelor maids. To be sure life is more than meat and the body than raiment. But the ability to make a dress, to drive an engine or grip car, to create a pie or use a tool and do these things well should take far higher rank in our educational estimate.

Notwithstanding the fact that the foreign-born children of a large section of our immigrants marry here at a very early age, there has been a distinct extension of the general marrying age. It is, therefore, proper to say that people are not marrying earlier but later in life than formerly. A glance at the statistics of the registry department of the city of Boston clearly shows this to be the case.

Taking the year 1902 as a sample, we find that of 6,172 marriages the number of grooms of 25 years of age and less was only 1,743, or about 28½ per cent., while the number of grooms between 25 and 35 years was 3,247, or more than 52½ per cent., and the number of grooms who were minors was but 63, or little more than one per cent. In the case of the brides the figures are somewhat different, but they show a corresponding maturity of marrying age, for the number of brides who were less than 18 years was only 120, or a little more than two per cent, of the whole number, 6,172, of marriages for that year.

Again, while more than half of the brides had not reached the age of 25, yet 4,180, more than 67 per cent., and therefore more than two-thirds of the whole number of brides, were married between the ages of 20 and 29. These figures certainly do not indicate that people are marrying at abnormally early age.

Marriage, indeed, is taking place quite generally at a later age than in former generations. There are many reasons for this, but chief among them perhaps may be mentioned the growing independence of woman and the wider range of selection which she enjoys. The opening of extensive fields for the employment of women, with the consequent increased economic independence, is a great factor in extending the age of marriage. Moreover, some few generations ago woman was trained and educated for marriage, and the art of housekeeping in which she was forced to perfect herself enabled her to enter at once upon the establishment of a home. This situation also has changed in a considerable degree, and marriage is becoming less of an economic and social necessity and more a matter of individual choice.

EWM Glenden

The fascinating story of evolution has both the supernatural and the natural together in man's ascent. The prolonged infancy of the human being transcending by far that of any other member of the animal creation is both the cause and the proof of man's immeasurable superiority. No one of the inferior orders needs or receives help in its development as man does in his. Without this help the bird may fly, the fish swim, the beast go on all fours. Only with it can the child walk or talk as a man.

Socrates said his mission was "helping souls to the birth," that is pre-eminently the function of the parent. God works first and foremost in the home. Love conjugal, love filial, love fraternal, constitute the grandest tuitional agencies. The husband as the "house band," the life-giver, the law-giver, the custodian, the instructor, and the high priest of the home. The wife is "the weaver," dealing with the very wrap and woof of the child's character. Her reflex ante-natal impressions give the stamp to its physical, mental and moral powers.

The teacher continues the work, and finds God present with him in every educational law. Society still further carries on the process of instruction in a thousand manifold ways. It is the urging and urgent God that is in man's imperative demands as manifested in his questionings of nature, his struggle for existence, his engaging in the professions and pursuits of life. Labor day emphasizes the truth that the divine voice must be heard in every workshop, in every counting-room, in every employer's office, "do justly, love mercy. One is your master even Christ and all ye are brethren."

### THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL

Lesson in the International Series  
for October 2, 1904—"Elisha  
Succeeds Elijah."

(Prepared by the "Highway and By-way" Preacher.)  
(Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Edson.)  
LESSON TEXT.

(II Kings 2:13-22; Memory verses 12-14.)  
12 And Elisha saw it, and he cried: My Father, my Father, the chariot of Israel, and my horses thereof! And he saw him no more, and he took hold of his own clothes, and rent them in two pieces.

13 He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters, and said: Where is the Lord God of Elijah?

14 And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither; and Elisha went over.

15 And when the sons of the prophets which were to view at Jericho saw him, they said: The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And when they came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him.

16 And they said unto him: Behold now, there be with thee thy servants fifty strong men; let them go, we pray thee, and seek thy master; lest peradventure the Spirit of the Lord hath taken him up, and cast him up into some mountain, or into some valley.

17 And when they urged him till he was ashamed, he said: Send. They sent therefore fifty men; and they sought three days, but found him not.

18 And when they came again to him (for he tarried at Jericho), he said unto them: Did I not say unto you: Go not?

19 And the men of the city said unto Elisha: Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord saith; but the water is naught, and the ground barren.

20 And he said: Bring me a new cruse, and put salt therein. And they brought it to him.

21 And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast salt therein, and said:

"Thus saith the Lord: 'Thou shall not be from hence any more death or barren land.'

22 So the waters were healed unto this day, according to the saying of Elisha which he spake.

SCRIPTURAL SECTION.—The entire chapter, with a review of Elisha's call in I Kings 19:16, 19-21.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." II Kings 2:9.

TIME.—Immediately following the events of the lesson for September 11. The prophet's ministry extended through about fifty years.

PLACE.—The scene of Elisha's translation and at Jericho.

Beginning of a Great Mission.

The Place of Endowment.—Elisha was destined to fill the place of a great prophet, and our lesson to-day introduces us to the initial events in his career, which are preparatory to and prophetic of the future success of his mission.

If Elisha were to fill Elijah's place he must be endowed with Elijah's spirit. The disciples to perform the Lord's service must wait for endowment of power, for the descent of His Spirit (Acts 1: 8, 2: 1-4). The servant of the Lord to-day must wait for the power and inspiration which will equip for service. What had brought Elisha here? The place of such endowment is always marked by (1) Watchfulness. Elisha watched. (2) Revelation. Elisha saw the presence and glory of God as Elijah was snatched from earth to Heaven, and quickened his heart to a new consciousness of God and His power. The soul that watches eagerly and persistently will be rewarded with a revelation of God which will thrill the whole being and call into life new capabilities and create new possibilities.

The Place of Testing.—The place of testing always lies just beyond the place of endowment. Elisha in the wilderness beyond Jordan gazing up into the heavens, would never prove an efficient or worthy successor of Elijah. The too-long gazing up into Heaven need Divine rebuke (Acts 1: 11).

Elisha must return, and in the pathway of the return lay the broad unforbearable Jordan, the Place of Testing.

All that he had was the bare word of the prophet and the mantle of Elijah, which was the evidence of Elijah's departure. The testing was for the double purpose of revealing to Elisha himself and to the sons of the prophets gazing from the hills of Jericho the fact that Elijah's spirit had descended upon Elisha. "Elisha went over"—the place of endowment and the place of testing were just behind, but the place of discipline lay before him.

The Place of Discipline.—For three days while the willful, unbelieving students of the college pursued their fruitless search, Elisha waited at Jericho. Those were days of discipline.

While the search was on for Elijah, Elisha must wait, and waiting is the most trying kind of discipline.

The Place of Service.—And now we come to the place of service. Endowment, testing, discipline and at last service. The discipline ended, Elisha finds his position strengthened in the city. Doubtless during those three days there was much discussion in the city of Elijah's disappearance, which tended to advertise Elisha. People got to discussing the miraculous events of the past few days and as a result faith in Elisha increased. Then came the opportunity of service. The men of the city came making request that the noxious waters might be healed. Here was a call to service. But why salt to cure the brackish waters? "Like cures like" has long been a familiar saying. The use of salt suggests God's method of healing the world's sin. The shedding of blood to cleanse the crimson stains of sin. Death to cure death.

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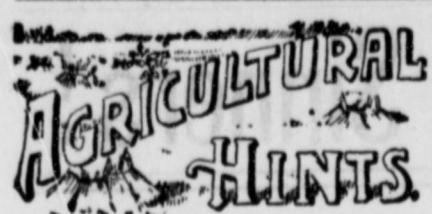
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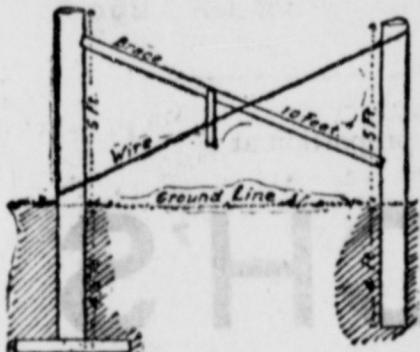
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### A SUGGESTION FROM OHIO

Durability and Usefulness of a Wire Fence Depend on the Bracing of End Posts.

The matter of putting in end posts is a very important factor in the construction of wire fences. On passing along different farms in observing fences, as a general rule, you will see that the anchors have been pulled up by the drawing of the fence, or are leaning. I present a plan which I have used and find it to be very satisfactory. The posts that I have used have been white oak and walnut, having secured them from the farm. Posts are about ten inches in diameter. The main post, as will be seen by cut, is placed in the ground four and one-half feet and two two-by-fours spiked across the bottom. I then fill with



BRACING END POSTS.

dirt to the top of these two-by-fours and tamp in solid.

I then fill in about one foot of small stone. Dirt is then put in and tamped solid to the top. The other post is set in the ground four feet and dirt tamped solid around it. The brace is put in about one foot from the top of the back post, and about the same distance from the ground on the front post. Wire is then placed around posts as seen in the cut and twisted tight. If the posts are put in in this way and the fence is drawn tight, there is never any danger of the posts pulling out or leaning, and the fence will always be tight. In connection with building fence I conceived the idea of using the bars of section knives for supports for fence. Of course it may not be easy for every one to secure these, but I think they can be purchased from almost any junk dealer.

The bars with the projection where the pitman fastens are from five and one-half to seven feet, depending on length of cut of the mower or binder. The knives are removed, and where the pitman fastens I put a bolt or piece of iron about one foot long through hole. I then place this in the ground as deep as the fence will allow. (The length of fence and length of bar determining this.) Then fasten the bar to the fence by wiring through the holes where the knives have been removed. I fasten about three places, top, middle and bottom. This makes an excellent and cheap support, as hogs cannot raise the fence and go under. This may not be a new idea to some, but I have never seen it used elsewhere.—Harry J. Greer, in Ohio Farmer.

### A NEW USE FOR DYNAMITE

Eastern Orchardists Uses the Explosive for Digging Holes for Trees He Wishes to Plant.

The use of dynamite to lift trees and stumps out of the ground is quite common, but here is a man who uses it in the planting of his trees, claiming that it not only saves much labor, but improves the condition of the soil as well. Writing in the Rural New Yorker he says:

"Get your trees in time, and heel them in, never leaving the roots exposed to sun or wind. When ready to set (having trees heeled in), first dig the holes, and, if the soil is stiff clay or hard pan, I would use dynamite to make the holes, as it thoroughly loosens up the soil and makes a fine bed for the roots. To use dynamite, take one-fourth stick of 50 to 60 per cent., with cap and fuse. Take crowbar and make hole about 16 inches deep. Drop in the one-fourth cartridge with fuse, and kick dirt tight around fuse at top of ground. Light the fuse and 'light out.' It will cost only four or five cents each for digging in this way, and the soil will be in better tilth; and it is play instead of hard work. When holes are ready, take one tree at a time. Trim the roots where they are mangled, and cut off enough of the top to balance. Set tree in and work around the roots. As you fill up, tramp the soil, so that when you are done the tree will be as solid as a post."

### Neglect of Milk Utensils.

It is no wonder that some of our milkmen continually have trouble with their milk, judging from the way the cans and other milk-holding vessels are neglected. One item of this neglect is the taking home from cheese factories of whey, in the same cans that brought the whey, and leaving the whey in the cans almost to the time when the cans are wanted again. Cans should not be used carrying whey at all, but, if so used, they should be emptied as soon as received at the farm house and thoroughly washed at once.—Farmers' Review.

The manure-coated cow is a proof that her owner is in the wrong business. He should change occupations.

### STORING FRUIT IN CAVES.

Apples Can Be Kept There with Less Average Loss Than in Cold Storage Houses.

Some years ago fruit growers thought that the introduction of cold storage would revolutionize the business and about do away with ordinary cellar storage. They believed that early apples could be kept in cold storage throughout the fall season, and thus come into competition with the winter apples. While great success has been had with refrigeration, the average farmer will still have no cause to change from the old-fashioned cellar method, if he uses common sense and care in preserving his apples.

In a properly constructed and well-managed cellar, fruit and vegetables should keep all winter. Farmers should bear in mind that it does not hurt apples to freeze, so long as they are buried deep enough to prevent thawing before springtime. It is wise to put on a mulch of straw or litter, after the ground is frozen, to prevent the fruit from thawing during a warm spell. Generally I would say a cave is more desirable than a cellar. A well-brick-lined arch over and nicely cemented will not cost too much for the average farmer. The satisfaction of such a storage house will fully repay the extra work and expense.

Good results are obtained by sub-earth ventilators. In caves these are made as deep as the nature of the ground will permit, preferably so the top of the ventilator will not be above the level of the ground. Tiling should be laid from some point that is several rods from the cave; it should enter at the bottom of the cave, and be so constructed as to act as a drain in case water should seep into the cellar. Tiling should be large enough to allow a good inflow of air, and a good opening should be maintained for the exclusion of foul atmosphere in the cave. By the use of this system of ventilation, outside air is cooled and circulated in the cave while all impurities are carried off. If a farmer cannot see his way clear to build such a storage cave, his cellar should be opened in the fall, when the air is cool, and closed when the weather is yet warm. The cellar should be kept tightly closed during warm and windy days of the fall. My experience has been that apples stored in a well-constructed cave may be kept with less average loss than in cold storage, and certainly at a greatly reduced cost.—G. H. Vaa Houton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

### MAKING OF GOOD VINEGAR

Some Authentic Information on a Topic in Which Many Farmers Are Interested.

Bulletin 182 of the North Carolina experiment station tells about the making of vinegar thus:

Take sound barrels, or any suitably sized vessels of wood, earthenware or glass—never iron, copper or tin. Clean thoroughly and scald. Fill, not more than half full, with the cider stock, which should have fermented at least one month. To this add one-fourth its volume of old vinegar. This is a very necessary part of the process, since the vinegar restrains the growth of the chance ferments which abound in the air, and at the same time it favors the true acetic acid ferment. Next add to the liquid a little "mother vinegar." If this latter is not at hand, a fairly pure culture may be made by exposing in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider. The room where this is exposed should have a temperature of about 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should become covered with a gelatinous pell-mell, or cap. This is the "mother vinegar." A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or stick should be laid gently upon the surface of the cider prepared as above described. Do not stir it in. The vinegar ferment grows only at the surface. In three days the cap should have spread entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter so long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right the fermentation should be complete in from four to six weeks.

The vinegar should then be drawn off, strained through thick white flannel, and corked or bunged tightly, and kept in a cool place until wanted for consumption. If the vinegar remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel one pint of a solution of one-half pound of isinglass in one quart of water. As soon as settled, rack off, and store in tight vessels. Usually no fining of vinegar is needed. No pure cider vinegar will keep long in vessels exposed to the air at a temperature above 60 degrees F. "Vinegar eels" are sometimes troublesome in vinegar barrels. To remove these, heat the vinegar scalding hot, but do not boil. When cool, strain through clean flannel, and the "eels" will be removed.

### Arsenate of Lead Solution.

Arsenate of lead, now being used as a substitute for Paris green, and which has proved to be less destructive to the foliage and to possess superior adhesive qualities, is prepared as follows: Dissolve 11 ounces of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) in four quarts of warm soft water in a wooden pail, and four ounces of arsenate of soda (50 per cent. purity) in two quarts of water in another wooden pail. These solutions are sufficient for 150 gallons of water in fighting the codling-moth.—Farm and Fireside.

Despite all attempts, the gamblers cannot create a successful egg trust.

Too liberal feeding of cooked vegetables will produce bowel complaint.

### A CHANGE OF OWNERS

BY A. T. DINSMORE.

Isabel bent over a shower of blush roses. About her neck were knotted the strings of a pink sunbonnet which had slipped from her head and hung, like the huge petal of a rose, halfway down her back. Her mother glanced at it disapprovingly.

"I wish you wouldn't wear that bonnet—it makes you look like a common country girl."

The contentment in the daughter's eyes was not reflected in the mother's.

"Isabel," said she, "I want to talk to you about Elsie. She is no longer a child, you know, and this is a lonely life for one of her age. She has been deprived of so much that a girl wants and needs!"

"I thought she had had more than most girls," was the quiet response.

"Oh, I don't mean material things! Of course, she has had a comfortable home and pretty gowns, but she lacks companionship and—society. This is such a dreary place. She ought to be where she can meet young people of her own age and position."

"Well, what is your plan?" Isabel asked.

"We have decided to go to town."

Mrs. Warner apprehensively watched the effect of the statement upon her daughter. "Elsie wants to go. Any girl—"

"We couldn't close the house, mother. Some one ought to be here to look after it and the garden. Wouldn't you be willing that I should remain with one of the servants? I don't like town, you know," said Isabel constrainedly.

"But, Isabel, I bought we could hardly afford to keep up two homes, and so—I've sold this one."

"You've sold Rose Arbor!" she indignantly exclaimed. "You've sold the place that belonged to father and grandfather, and you didn't consult me, when you know I loved every tree and flower in it! You didn't even tell me you were thinking of selling it!"

Isabel grew rigid. "You can't mean it! You did not sell the old clock and grandmother's writing-desk, and—and the first editions? Oh, tell me you didn't; say that I misunderstood!"

But Mrs. Warner shook her head. "I sold everything, Isabel. It seemed easier, and we can use the money to better advantage. I did not suppose you were so deeply attached to these old things."

Isabel groped her way to the door and out into the sunshine. She fled down the path to the oak, at whose base she sobbed out her childhood sorrows. She wished she might defy those intruders to take way her home. They could never love it as she did. It was hers—hers. If she were a man she would fight for it.

There was a crackling of twigs, and she drew back into the shadow of the tree. It must be Elsie. Isabel couldn't talk to her now, perhaps later—but instead a stalwart man swung into view.

"I knew I should find you in the garden, so I didn't go to the house, and these tell-tale things have led me straight to your hiding-place." He held up a broken rose and the pink sunbonnet, but did not offer to return them. Then his light tone changed to one of concern.

"You are in trouble?" he said quickly. "Perhaps I can help you." The man threw himself on the grass beside her.

"It's too late. No one can help me now. Rose Arbor is sold, and we are going to live in town."

"Poor little girl," he murmured. "The old place is a part of your life, a part of yourself."

Isabel turned a grateful glance toward him.

"You understand," she said, softly.

"It seems as if I can't give it up."

Clayton followed her eyes as they swept the undulating meadows.

"Yes, I understand." He leaned toward her. "You are not alone in your trouble, Isabel. Your sorrow is my sorrow, for I love you, dear. It is not the devotion of a day, nor a week, but of a lifetime. It's the love which was born when we were children; the love which grew when as boy and girl we trudged together to school, and which has come to maturity in the love of the man for the woman. Your old life has been snatched from you; will you not begin the new one with me? I am lonely, Isabel. I want you. I need you."

What did the troubles of an hour ago matter if he loved her? Then she tried to free herself.

"It's friendship," she murmured. "I—I can't give you the old love," she murmured. "It's something new and strange."

She felt herself folded in two strong arms, and a muffled voice whispered: "It's been there all the time, dear, only you didn't know it."

"I used to think I couldn't be happy anywhere except in the country," said she; "but I don't think now I should mind even London very much if I were with you."

Clayton smiled down at her.

"Why should we live there? We'll have a country home."

The girl drew gently away, and looked at her lover reproachfully.

"Do you think I'm as selfish as that? You will be tired after your business and the journey will be too much for you."

"I've already bought a house," he declared. "I wanted my first gift to be a home."

He laid a folded paper in her hands. She opened it, and her eyes caught one word, then the rest became a hopeless blur.

"Rose Arbor," she murmured. Through the mist her eyes sought his. "You knew how I loved it." In her upturned face wonder and reverence were blended with love.—American Queen.

### Buggy or Carriage Harness?

BY A. T. DINSMORE.

FINE WEATHER and fine roads invite you to drive, both for pleasure and profit. Does your Harness look as well as the rest of your turnout or is it shabby, and thus detract from the general appearance?

If so, there's an easy way out of it. Select a new set of Buggy or Carriage Harness from Our Large Stock, at astonishingly reasonable prices. However, if you decide to make your old harness do, let us put it in good repair for you. It won't cost much.

T. J. MOBERLY,  
Main St. Richmond, Ky

### Skin Diseases.

Eczema, Tetter, Pimples, Salt Rheum are instantly relieved and quickly cured by the free use of Paracamph. It kills the germs, stops the stinging, itching. Makes the skin healthy and smooth. S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

### TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.  
S. McGuire, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

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Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

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We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks maybe brought within \$20.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

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### 16 FREE Scholarships

THE CITIZEN will pay the tuition in Berea College for two terms of one young man and one young woman from each of the following Counties: Clay, Estill, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Owsley, Pulaski and Rockcastle. These sixteen young people will be selected by the people of their own County who take THE CITIZEN.

We will print the Ballot which appears below each week from now until December 1st. This should be filled out with the names and addresses of the young man and young woman in your County to whom you wish scholarships to be given. These ballots, when received at THE CITIZEN office, count one each for the young

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Born, Sept. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robe, a daughter.

W. A. Powell, of Sand Gap, was a Berea visitor Saturday.

Rev. A. P. Smith, of Science Hill, is in town for a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Hanson shopped Tuesday in Richmond and Lexington.

C. M. See has purchased a home in Lexington, and will move there soon.

Fears were entertained the first of the week that Marshall Tatum would not live.

The filling of the silo has made busy times for the farm department the past week.

Miss Nannie Baker, of Lexington, is visiting her uncle James L. Baker for a few days.

P. S. Dearborn and family returned Tuesday from a three weeks visit with friends at Butler, Ky.

John Wagers, successful candidate in race for Democratic assessor lately, was a Berea visitor Tuesday.

James E. Hulett has just weathered a siege of typhoid fever, and was in town Sunday for the first time in eight weeks.

Willie Dalton has a good position as clerk in Carnahan's general merchandise store, Akron, Neb. He writes enthusiastically of the kind treatment accorded him by all.

A carload of the Washburn-Crosby's famous Gold Medal flour arrived early this week for Welch. This means the best at a lower price than you have been paying. See his ad opposite.

Wm. Reynolds, of Flat River, Mo., was married to Miss Jennie Evans, of Blue Lick, Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride. They left for the home of the groom Thursday.

An addition of two stories is being put on the rear of the building occupied by Pettus store and the blacksmith shop. The lower floor will be used by the Durham meat shop, and the upper as a dwelling.

A telephone line to Whites Station, branching off from the Paint Lick line at E. T. Fish's, will have the following subscribers: I. C. Davis, J. J. Moore, Judge Goodloe, Leslie Adams. These connections are all free to town and county subscribers. A new switchboard is being installed at Paint Lick.

D. C. Fullington, wife and daughter arrived Saturday night to visit old friends in Berea, Jackson and Estill counties and the old homestead in Tenn. Mr. Fullington made the "race" at the time of the opening of the Cherokee reservation to settlers, and secured for his share a choice location near Kiowa. This was 21 years ago, and he reports the country as now well-settled and prosperous. The greatest drawback to the settlers is the scarcity of timber, and that means also scarcity of fuel. Soft coal is \$8 to \$10 per ton.

### For Sale

A farm of 70 acres, adjoining town limits, on the waters of Silver Creek. Well improved. Good buildings. call on J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

## College Items

### HERE AND THERE

The material for the waterworks has begun to arrive.

Miss Corwin and Mrs. Frost left Tuesday for a visit to Camp Nelson.

Wesley Frost will attend Oberlin the coming year. He left Monday morning.

Miss Sadie Young, of Warren, O., sister of James Young, came Monday to enter school.

Hiram Miller, a student here last year, is in the militia stationed at Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Sec. Gamble made a business trip to Lexington Wednesday to engage stone cutters for the new library building.

Utile Dulce did not give up the ghost, as was first reported. A reorganization was effected last Friday night.

Wm. Tosh and John Burdette arrived safely at Lansing, Mich., and are entered for a year's work at the Agricultural College there.

After the first of October ex-editor Racer and wife will be pleased to have all friends address them at 109 Museum St., Cambridge, Mass.

A new 90-horse power boiler has arrived. It will be installed beside the old one, which is inadequate.

## EMPLOYERS WIN.

Nine Thousand Workmen Returned to Work Without Union Regulations.

### THEY WENT BACK AS INDIVIDUALS

They Also Agreed For a Reduction in Pay of From 10 to 20 Per Cent.

Three Branches of the International Harvester Works and the Pullman Co. Reopened Their Shops After a Shut Down.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Nine thousand men returned to work without union regulations of any sort Monday when the three Chicago branches of the International harvester works and the Pullman Co. reopened their shops after a shut down of two weeks. The men not only returned to their former places as individuals, but they also agreed to reductions in pay of 10 to 20 per cent. Before the shut down the International harvester works recognized the labor unions but with the announcement of a resumption of work Monday came the statement that the company would not renew its agreement with the trades unions and that the plants would be operated on a basis of 57½ hours a week instead of 54, with no increase in wages.

The men accepted the ultimatum of the company without any serious manifestation of discontent and all of the old employees who could obtain work accepted the new regulations. Monday night a call was issued for a special meeting of representatives of all unions having members employed by the International Harvester Co., to consider the conditions at the three plants, but the general belief is that the men will remain at work under the new conditions.

The case of the employees of the Pullman Co. is different from that of the harvester company, inasmuch as the Pullman Co. has ignored all trades unions since the strike in their plant in 1894. The Pullman Co. announced Monday that it would reopen its shops but at a wage reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. Less than 2,000 workers were given their former positions, but these men willingly accepted the decrease in pay and several thousand of the former employees left the yards of the company Monday night bitterly disappointed because they could not return to work even at the reduction in wages. It is the intention of the Pullman Co. to have its plant in full operation by next Monday. Work was resumed Monday only in the car repair shops.

### WHY HE FIRED THE STORE.

Said It Would Give Work to Many in Replacing the Stock.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—According to statements by the police William Wilkie, who Monday surrendered himself, has confessed that he had tried to burn the Lammert Furniture Co.'s store on August 8. The fire resulted in a loss of \$80,000. Wilkie, who calls himself a socialist, is an employee of the Lammert Co. Wilkie told the police that he tried to burn the store for the reason that it would give work to many men in replacing the stock.

### RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Thos Haggerty, Bernard Flaherty and John Noon Go Free.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 27.—Judge John Jackson, in the United States court Monday, dismissed the charge of contempt against the miners and others arrested recently at the mine of the Penna Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., of Preston county, and released from jail Thomas Haggerty, Bernard Flaherty and John Noon, who were confined in default of bail to await their hearing. The charge was technically incorrect.

### SPECIAL TRAIN DITCHED.

About 25 Persons Were Injured, Some Seriously.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A passenger train on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, known as the Hot Springs special, was ditched near Piedmont, Mo., 125 miles from St. Louis, Tuesday, and about 25 persons injured.

A special train brought the victims to this city where they were met by ambulances and taken to the hospital or to their homes. Physicians who came back with the injured now state that none of them will die.

The accident was caused by heavy rains of the past few days which washed away the earth about the ties. Under the weight of the train the rails spread, overturning the cars. The passengers escaped through the windows.

### UNDER THE CHICAGO RIVER.

All Tunnels in the City Must Be Altered By April 15, 1906.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Secretary Taft, under authority of the act of congress of April 27 last, Tuesday served notices on the city of Chicago and the street railway companies owning or controlling the tunnels at LaSalle, Van Buren and Washington streets, under the Chicago river, Chicago, to alter all the tunnels so that there shall be a depth of water of at least 22 feet over them. April 15, 1906, is fixed as the date when the lowering shall be completed.

### ALLEGED POLL ROOM RAIDED.

One Man Fell Fifteen Feet and Was Seriously Injured.

New York, Sept. 28.—In a raid on an alleged pool room and bucket shop in 42d street, by agents of the anti-policy society and the police Tuesday, one man in seeking to evade arrest was seriously injured by falling 15 feet to the sidewalk from a window of the room, and 11 others were arrested, charged with being accessories to the crime of grand larceny. The injured man is alleged to be the principal.

### White Service Restored.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 27.—After a fight of nine months waged by the white messenger boys, the Negro messenger service of the Western Union here has been abandoned and the white service restored.

## JAPANESE MOVING

Crossed the Hun River 50 Miles Above Mukden on the Way to Tie Pass.

### RUSSIANS FORTIFYING FOKOMAN.

This Shows That Gen. Kuropatkin is Preparing to Check the Flanking Movement of Japs.

The Entire Absence of News From Port Arthur, It Is Feared, Indicates a Closer Blockade There—Canonading at Aniva.

Mukden, Monday, Sept. 26, by way of Peking, Sept. 28.—The Russian cavalry west of the railroad report an important Japanese movement and a threatened attack. No change eastward is reported. Four divisions of Japanese remain at Bentslaputze, three divisions are supposed to be near the Yental mine and two others west of them. Gen. Mischenko reports that he penetrated to the Yental mines and found only small detachments of Japanese there.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The war commission adjourned early Tuesday evening without issuing further news from the front.

The Mukden telegram to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, reporting that the Japanese had crossed the Hun river 50 miles above the city, is believed to refer to scouting parties of Japanese whose presence there was recorded in the press dispatches of September 26.

The movement of Japanese forces on the Liao river, which was reported in a dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff to the general staff on September 26 is all the more significant since Sianchan is the starting point of roads leading to Tie Pass, Mukden and Simmintin. The announcement that the Russians are fortifying Fokoman, 25 miles northeast of Mukden, shows that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to check the flanking movement of Tie Pass from the west in case Simmintin should have to be evacuated.

The entire absence of news from Port Arthur, it is feared, indicates a closer blockade there. Hitherto dispatches from Gen. Stoessel have been coming through semi-weekly.

The admiralty has not received any details of the reported sea fight off Aniva, at the southeastern extremity of Sakhalin. The Vladivostok squadron, it is understood, is still in the harbor. The cannonading at Aniva was probably a Japanese attack on blockade runners.

A telegram received here from Batoum reporting that reservists are being transported along the Caucasian coast brings the first intimation that troops there are being mobilized. There are only two army corps in the Caucasus and one of these have apparently been ordered to the far east.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky was received in audience Tuesday by the emperor. The prince will assume charge of the ministry of the interior September 29.

### SICK AND WOUNDED JAPS.

The Number Under Treatment in Japan Is Placed at 45,000.

Tokio, Sept. 28.—Unofficial estimates place the number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers under treatment in Japan at 45,000. The military hospitals at Tokio, Osaka and Hiroshima contain 10,000 each. Nine thousand have recovered sufficiently to be sent to mountain and health resorts. The system of handling and treating the sick and wounded is working splendidly and the death rate is exceptionally small.

### MAJ. THOMAS ADAMS.

He Was Struck By a Street Car and Died From His Injuries.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Maj. Thos. Adams, 59, assistant inspector general at the Presidio, died Tuesday at the Central Emergency hospital as the result of the fracture of the skull sustained last Saturday night when he was accidentally struck by a street car. He was a native of Kentucky and a graduate of West Point. In point of service he was the oldest artillery officer on the coast.

### Col. Charles Morton Married.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Col. Charles Morton, of the Seventh United States cavalry, stationed at Chickamauga Park, and Mrs. Sabina P. Pemberton, of Pasadena, Cal., have been married at the home of Capt. F. R. Rice, in this city.

### Their Wages Reduced.

Monessen, Pa., Sept. 27.—At the National tinplate works of the American Sheet and Tinplate Co. Monday the tonnage men of the hot mills signed a new scale effective October 1, which provides for a reduction of 12½ per cent.

### Union Iron Works Sold.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Union iron works, one of the properties of the former United States shipbuilding corporation, was sold as public auction Monday by order of the federal court of the district of New Jersey.

### White Service Restored.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 27.—After a fight of nine months waged by the white messenger boys, the Negro messenger service of the Western Union here has been abandoned and the white service restored.

### International Vegetarian Congress.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The fifth international vegetarian congress opened Tuesday on the exposition grounds.

As this was the first congress held in America, the foreign delegation was large.

## This Way Sinners!

If you are not buying all your wants of us I will tell you why you should.

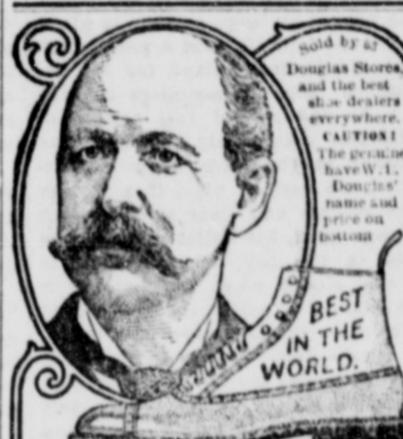
We have the largest cleanest and best selected stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES in Madison County. The largest and choicest stock of GROCERIES this side of Lexington and the cheapest drug store on earth.

### SOME PRICES

Gold Medal Flour,	Washburn-Crosby Co.	75c
Obelisk Flour, Ballard & Ballard Co.	75c	
Meal	65c	
Granulated Sugar	5½c	
Dry Salt Sides	8c	
Dry Salt Fat Backs	7½c	
Arbuckle's Coffee	2 for 25c	

Other goods in proportion at

## WELCH'S



Mothers, Don't Suffer  
With Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains  
in the Back, etc. Paracamph relieves  
and cures such ailments, because it  
opens the pores, induces sweating,  
and draws out all fever and inflammation.  
It soothes, it cools, it cures.  
Keep a bottle in your home. You  
need it every day. S. E. Welch, Jr.,  
Druggist.

### FOR SALE

GOOD MILCH COW, C.C. Rhodus,  
Berea, Ky.

48 BUILDING LOTS in Berea be-  
longing to the John G. Fee estate.  
Special inducements to purchaser of  
entire tract. J. P. Bicknell, Berea,  
Ky.

### FOR RENT

AN 8 ROOM HOUSE on Center  
Street. Good well, garden and  
barn. Call on or write to J. J. Bran-  
aman, Berea, Ky.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him  
to die, and a son riding for life, 18  
miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery  
for Consumption, Coughs and Colds,  
W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind.,  
endured death's agonies from asthma;  
but this wonderful medicine gave instant  
relief and soon cured him. He writes:  
"I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of  
Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis,  
Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its  
matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles  
50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at  
East End Drug Co.

### Coyle & Hayes,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

### COL. D. G. COLSON DEAD.

Was Taken Ill With Nervous Prostra-  
tion and S

# A FURIOUS ASSAULT.

Japanese Attack Port Arthur on Three Sides.

The Besieged Forces Are Fighting as in a Furnace—A Perfect Storm of Shells Is Falling on the Town, Port and Fortress.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Matin's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: Telegrams, of which the general staff as yet have no knowledge, reached the emperor Saturday morning. I can affirm that they concern Port Arthur, regarding which place the greatest anxiety prevails at court. The Japanese are now engaged in a general assault, which is more furious than its predecessors, attacking the town on three sides simultaneously and employing their whole forces, being determined to finish the business. Russian mines blew up whole battalions.

Gen. Fock especially distinguished himself, directing the fire from the wall, which the Japanese reached after an indescribable massacre.

The whole of Adm. Togo's and Vice Adm. Kamamimura's squadrons are aiding the struggle, which it is feared here will be final. The besieged forces are fighting as in a furnace. A perfect storm of shells is falling on the town, port and fortress from the whole hill and roadstead. Gen. Stoesel is going from fort to fort encouraging the defenders in their desperate efforts.

One Foo, Sept. 26.—As a result of the battle before Port Arthur which began on September 19, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several important positions and Sunday the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town was seriously threatened.

Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

As was announced in these dispatches on September 20 the battle began before daybreak on September 19. At this hour the citizens and the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of its mountains to Rihlung and Kikwan mountains. This was but a preface to the assault which was destined to result in the capture of three new and important Russian positions, together with six small but annoying forts lying between Shushiyen and Rihlung mountain. During the day and night of the 19th and until noon of the 20th the bombardment continued without cessation and the many shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent, made it obvious that the Japanese had at last succeeded either in mounting heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening old ones.

At noon on September 20 the Japanese right and center, the former being to the west and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and infrequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of Shushiyen resisted this advance but briefly, their garrisons not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kuropatkin had been growing steadily weaker, and it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort.

During the night the heavy bombardment of the Russian positions continued, the Japanese fire being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort, 5,000 yards to the west of the fort on Itz mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearing on the Itz and Anshu mountain forts. The next day, after having pounded this position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened visibly, the Japanese delivered their assault. They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path until at length they entered the fort. The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, even in the face of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred inside the fort. Eventually almost the entire Russian garrison was either killed or wounded.

Military experts here are of the opinion that if the Japanese capture either Rihlung or Kikwan forts or the Itz and Anshu forts the doom of Port Arthur is sealed, and for this reason the importance of the results obtained by the Japanese in their latest assaults upon the Russian positions is obvious.

## Peace in Uruguay.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26.—Confirmation has been received here of the report of the conclusion of peace between the Uruguayan government and the revolutionaries under Gen. Munoz. There is general rejoicing over the outcome.

## Gen. Gripenberg's Command.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The emperor has appointed Gen. Gripenberg, commanding the troops at Vilna, to command the second Manchurian army. Gen. Gripenberg succeeds Lieut. Gen. Linevitch.

## Interesting Kentucky Items.

### SEIZED WHISKY.

A Revenue Agent Takes the Crigler Plant in Covington.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 26.—The greatest seizure of whisky by United States revenue officials in many years has just taken place in this city at the plant of Crigler & Crigler, on East Pike street. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 gallons of liquor is now in the hands of Revenue Agent Shelley, who came on from Louisville a few days ago to investigate alleged irregularities that were being practiced by the firm. The investigation has been conducted with the utmost secrecy. Shelley denied his identity to all that he met, and as far as the United States officials knew that anything out of the ordinary was going on within the walls of the rectifying plant.

It is charged by the revenue officials that Crigler & Crigler have been guilty of drawing off old whisky from barrels filled with goods of a certified age and bonded, and replacing the old stock with green whisky. It is alleged that flavoring matter and other ingredients were added in order to give the blend, the taste and strength of legitimate aged goods. It is said that the firm was detected in the work by an employee who peeped over a transom.

### THE MULLIGAN FAMILY.

Negro Waiter Charged With Attempt to Poison It Arrested.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 26.—Despite his promise "to tell all" Sunday morning, Louis Mitchell, the Negro waiter arrested Saturday night for attempting to poison the family of Judge Jas. H. Mulligan, is playing a game of hiding and seeking with the police. A prominent man is under suspicion by the police and it was believed that the Negro would implicate him Sunday morning, but when confronted by the Mulligan family and the detectives, Mitchell told an impossible story about a masked white man holding him up at the point of a pistol when he reached the Mulligan home Saturday morning. According to Mitchell the masked man marched him to the barn, and escaped from the premises. Mitchell says he feared to tell the family of the hold up lest he be killed. He does not explain his premonition of warning the family of Salmon. The Negro will be kept in solitary confinement until he confesses. His story created a profound sensation here Sunday.

### HIGH HEELED SHOES.

They Caused a Cancer, Resulting in a Louisville Woman's Death.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Blanche Malkin Hunter, wife of William A. Hunter, who is a son of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, died at 4:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon from carcinoma, due to a cancerous growth caused by wearing high-heeled shoes.

About a year and a half ago a cancer appeared on Mrs. Hunter's right heel, and to save her life the leg was amputated below the knee. She never recovered from the shock and poison which had spread through her system.

Mrs. Hunter was a daughter of Mrs. M. B. Malkin, and she was a society favorite before her marriage. She was 23 years old.

### MILLIONAIRE HAGGIN.

A Suit Filed Against Him For Back Taxes.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 26.—State Revenue Agent George H. Alexander, of Louisville, filed suit here against James B. Haggin, the millionaire proprietor of Elmendorf, for the recovery of alleged back taxes on real and personal property valued at \$2,500,000. The total amount of state taxes alleged to be due is placed at \$63,700, and that due the county is placed at \$65,000. To this is added a penalty of 20 per cent. for five years back, making a grand total of \$154,400, sued for. The case is set for trial before County Judge F. A. Bullock October 10.

### A Duel With Pistols.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Sept. 26.—Charles T. Royste, a prominent farmer of Nicholas county, engaged in a pistol duel with a Negro named Jim Pearsal. Royste was badly wounded in the head, and the Negro in the hip. The wounds may result fatally in each case.

### The Durham Funeral.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 26.—The body of Hardy B. Durham, the local turfman, who died suddenly at Sheephead Bay, arrived here Sunday night, accompanied by his son, Puryear Durham. The funeral took place Monday morning.

### Burglars at Work.

Sargent, Ky., Sept. 26.—Burglars entered the retail store of Frank Browning, at Norton Junction, near the Kentucky border, Saturday night. Cash to the amount of \$300 was taken, with perhaps \$200 worth of jewelry.

### A Colored Dance Raided.

Paris, Ky., Sept. 26.—The Negro suburb of Claybars was much disturbed Saturday night when Chief of Police Hill raided a dance hall and arrested 42 Negro men and Negro women.

### Maj. L. C. Norman Dead.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 26.—Maj. L. C. Norman, twice state auditor and one of the best known politicians in Kentucky, died here of heart trouble Sunday.

## MET ON A CURVE.

Passenger Trains on the Southern Railway Collide.

Sixty-Two Persons Are Dead and Several of the 162 Injured May Die—One of the Engineers Evidently Disobeyed Orders.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Running on a railroad in a supposedly high condition of maintenance, and having about them every safeguard known to modern railroading, two trains on the Southern railway, carrying heavy lists of passengers, came together in a frightful head-on collision near Hodges, Tenn., Saturday.

The appalling loss of life and maiming of the living resulted apparently from the disregarding of orders given to the two trains to meet at a station which has for a long time been their regular meeting point.

The claim of failure to see either the station or signals can not be set up by the engineer of the westbound train were he alive to enter a plea of defense, as the accident happened in broad daylight, and, according to the best information obtainable, he had the order in a little frame in front of him as his monster of iron and steel rushed by Newmarket Station and soon after came full upon an eastbound passenger train making for Newmarket, in compliance with instructions to meet the westbound train which carried the sleepers from the east for Knoxville, Chattanooga and other southern cities.

The possibility exists that the fatigued engineer may have been asleep, or that death had suddenly taken the sight from his eyes before Newmarket was reached. But nothing is known save that the orders were not obeyed. The trains were on time and not making over 35 miles an hour, yet the impact as they rounded a curve and came suddenly upon each other was frightful. Both engines and the major portions of both trains were demolished, and why the orders were disregarded, or misinterpreted will never be known, as the engineers of the two trains were crushed, their bodies remaining for hours under the wreckage of the monster locomotives.

The death list as a result of the fearful wreck had grown Sunday night to 62 and it will probably exceed 70 before Tuesday, as many of the injured are in a serious condition and more deaths will occur at the hospital. Sunday there were six deaths at that institution, the last one occurring at 8 o'clock Sunday night, when M. P. Gant, a prominent North Carolinian, residing at Shelby, N. C., passed away. Others who died Sunday at the hospital were the two colored firemen, two little girls and Ned Miller, colored, of Johnson City. To the list of dead there must be added an unknown infant found Sunday at the scene of the wreck and two other unidentified bodies.

A force of 150 men toiled all day long at the scene of the wreck. Before 2 o'clock Sunday morning the track was clear for through trains, but required many hours to clear the debris.

Engineers Parrott and Kane were found beneath their engines, but their bodies were not badly crushed. Small fragments of bodies were found in many instances Sunday, but it is thought that they belong to bodies already found and brought to this city. One little baby was found by the wreckers, but that was all.

The cause of the terrible loss of life in the heavy eastbound train was explained Sunday. It seems that the second coach ploughed its way into a bank in such a manner that the other cars were jammed into it and pushed on by the weight of the heavy Pullmans, were crushed like eggshells.

Physicians at the hospital stated Sunday night that of the long list of injured which they have in their care it is probable that not more than four will die. The complete list of injured as given by the railroad officials shows a total of 162, but this includes all persons who were only slightly hurt or scratched.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26.—A telegram has been received at Gaffney, this state, announcing the death of Lee Hill at Jellico, Tenn., who was killed in an explosion in a powder mill.

The body was expected at Gaffney Saturday night but instead a telegram was received stating that the body, accompanied by Scott Hill, his father, Lee Hill's wife and four children and a single sister were all on the ill-fated Southern train which was wrecked Saturday and that all were killed. The bodies of all seven of the family are expected to reach Gaffney Monday morning.

### Broke the World's Record.

New York, Sept. 26.—Louis Mang broke the world's record of 35 feet 8½ inches for three standing jumps, held by Ray Ewry, of the New York Athletic club, by an inch and a quarter at the Mohawk and Mott Haven Athletic club's games.

### Secretary Taft in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Secretary Taft returned to Washington Sunday night from Point-a-Pic, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where he has been for several weeks. He was accompanied by his brother, Henry W. Taft.

### To Be Restored to the Americans.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.—It is reported in Chinese quarters here that measures are in progress looking to the restoration to American ownership of the Canton-Hankow railroad. The company was chartered in New Jersey.

## WELL MAKES AMAZING CURE

Builder's Laborer Had One Leg Shorter Than the Other—Water Lengthens It.

A wonderful cure has just been effected by the waters of St. Winifred's well, in the little Welsh town of Holywell, the fame of which dates back hundreds of years. The patient is James Plunkett, a builder's laborer of Manchester, who became almost a helpless cripple after falling from some scaffolding 12 months ago last December. He was treated at the Antoaks hospital without success, and a fortnight ago he made the pilgrimage to Holywell on crutches, and his right leg five inches shorter than the left. He was dipped in the well and given a course of baths, and was soon able to discard his crutches, which are now to be seen in the crypt of the well. His injured leg began to resume its proper shape, and he was enabled to place it to the ground. At present Plunkett is still an inmate of the hospice on the hill above the well. He now walks with the aid of a stick, having only just the suspicion of a limp. He has been home, and the change in his condition created great excitement in the district of Oldham road, where he lives.

### ANT BITES BOY'S TONGUE.

Onslaught of Winged Pest May Necessitate Removal of Organ of New York Lad.

As a result of a bite by one of the "winged ants" which have been a plague in the Bronx and Harlem, N. Y., for some time, Frederick Snyder, 14 years of age, of Boston avenue, Bronxdale, may have to have his tongue cut out. The boy was bitten on the tongue. At first he did not mind the irritation, thinking it would be only temporary. Later the tongue began to swell, and with the inflammation he experienced much pain. Soothing lotions were applied in vain. A physician was called in the next day, and he administered treatment, but despite this the swelling continued, until now it is feared that, to save the boy's life, the tongue may have to be amputated either wholly or in part. This is the first serious case of biting resulting from the winged ant plague.

### EIGHTH HUSBAND AT 30.

Remarkable Marital Career of Handsome Senora—Insurance Agent Refuses Last Spouse.

A woman at Logrono, Spain, has married her eighth husband. Her first marriage took place when she was only 16 years of age, and she has been busy marrying ever since. Her last husband died of heart disease within two months of his wedding, and none of the others enjoyed more than two years of married life. The woman, who is now a little over 30, is very handsome, and belongs to a distinguished family. Her two brothers are professors at the Madrid university, and her father was a talented author. A life insurance office has refused to insure the life of her latest husband, who is a well-to-do photographer.

### Less Risky.

An Italian college student chinned himself 43 times and died. It may not develop so much muscle, but it is certainly safer, remarks the Denver Republican, to get one's exercise by looking at the pictures in the physical culture magazine.

### Old Mystery Solved.

The announcement that stories may be made of sugar-beet leaves clears up a matter that has long been a mystery to persons who have smoked them.

### MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.

CATTLE—Common \$2.50 @ 5 25  
Heavy steers ..... 5 10 @ 5 25

CALVES—Extra ..... @ 7 00

HOGS—Ch. packers ..... 6 15 @ 6 25

Mixed packers ..... 5 50 @ 6 10

SHEEP—Extra ..... 3 35 @ 3 50

LAMBS—Extra ..... 5 85 @ 6 00

FLOUR—Spring pat. 6 35 @ 6 60

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 1 17 @ 1 18

No. 3 winter ..... @ 1 10

OATS—No. 2 mixed. 33 @ 33 1/2

OATS—No. 2 mixed ..... @ 33 1/2

RYE—No. 2 ..... 79 @ 80

HAY—Ch. timothy... @ 11 75

PORK—Mess ..... @ 13 10

LARD—Steam ..... 7 37 1/2 @ 7 50

BUTTER—Ch. dairy ..... @ 13

Choice creamy .. @ 21 1/2

APPLES—Choice ..... 2 00 @ 2 50

POTATOES—Per bbl 1 50 @ 1 75

TOBACCO—New ..... 5 25 @ 12 25

Old ..... 4 75 @ 14 50

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter pat. 5 30 @ 5 50

## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

### Our Free Schools.

The State of Kentucky is providing free schooling for all its children, and at this time of the year our young people are getting the best chances of their lives. The teachers are in the schoolhouses, the weather is good, work is not pressing, and yet the sad fact remains that in very many of the schoolhouses only a small proportion of the children are gathered and receiving instruction.

This is the fault, first, of the teachers, because they do not make the school interesting or call upon parents and children to remind them of their opportunities.

But it is the fault also of the parents. Parents ought to be more anxious than teachers that their own children should have a good start in life. Our children will be grown up before we know it and their opportunities past. Those that are not taught to love their studies and good things in school will become interested in other things and surprise us at last by some bad conduct or misfortune.

Let us fill up the public schools.

### \$25 REWARD.

On last Tuesday night, Sept. 29, or Wednesday, there was stolen from my place one 4-year-old ox weighing about 900 pounds. Has only one horn, on the right side and loose in head; split just a little. Has a white spot in forehead, just a little to one side. Finder will receive \$25 reward for his return or knowledge of whereabouts. Address, John Summers, Corico, Jackson county, Ky.—10-6

### MASON COUNTY. MAYSVILLE.

Sept. 19.—Miss Ellie P. McGann, who has been visiting Mrs. Sallie Marshall the past summer, left yesterday afternoon for Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. Fannie Daugherty, of Cynthiana, is visiting Mrs. L. Henderson, of East Fourth street.—James Mundy left Monday morning for Louisville to enter the State University. James made the highest average in a recent examination held at Lexington for scholarship for that institution.—Miss Hattie Williams, of this city, made a first class certificate in the August teachers' examination.—Miss Frances Higgins, of Washington, is attending at this place.—Samuel Robinson left Tuesday to attend school at the State University in Louisville.

### JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP.

Sept. 26.—J. F. Marcum and family visited T. P. Marcum, of Birch Lick, Saturday.—Miss Margaret Day is better of her long spell of fever.—We are sorry to learn that Jim Hurst is no better.—James W. Marcum will move to Richmond soon.—Frank Hellard sold to R. F. Jones 5 head of cattle for \$70.—Miss Nannie Reese took dinner with John Brockman Sunday.—Mrs. Nannie Hellard visited Aunt Jennie Morris Sunday.—The widow of Dan McCollum, of Indian Creek, is married.—Johnnie Marcum and Will Pendleton were the guests of Sarah and Jennie Brockman Sunday.—Jim Hurst's little child is very low with croup.—The funeral of John Jones was preached by Rev. Clemons.

### LAUREL COUNTY. LONDON.

Sept. 18.—Dr. G. C. Goodman, of Welchburg, Jackson County, will locate here in about two weeks. He will occupy the Judge Weaver property on College Hill. He has rented his residence and office at Welchburg to Dr. S. B. Peters, of Travelers Rest, Owsley County.—Attorney Geo. C. Moore has returned from McKee, where he has been attending Circuit Court for the past two weeks, during which time Mrs. Moore has been visiting at Welchburg.—Hon. Jackson Morris, who has a position in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, stopped over here Sunday on his way to Annville where he will visit home folks several days.—Henry Moore, formerly postmaster and merchant at Paint Lick, with his wife and little son, has been visiting his brother, Geo. C. Moore, of this place. He will move in a few days to his farm in South Dakota.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. ROCKFORD.

Sept. 26.—The protracted meeting at Scaffold Cane closed Sunday night with 13 additions.—Little Maurie Hammond is better.—Miss Virginia Martin visited Miss Ida McCollum Sunday.—Mr. Marsh Carpenter was buried at Scaffold Cane Sunday.—The little son of Bent Davidson is not expected to live.—Grandma Ogg, of Disputanta, is very sick.—P. S.

## Our Popular Scholarship Contest

THE CITIZEN'S offer of Free Tuition in Berea College for two terms, to be given to the two most popular young people in each of the eight surrounding counties, attracts more and more attention as the weeks pass. As we go to press the following votes had been received:

Lee County.		Rockcastle County.	
Mary Farler	1200	Rachel Hibberd	500
Clay Combs	650	E. B. Thompson	500
Floyd Lucas	500	John McFerron	400
H. McGuire	400	Fannie McClure	100
Stella Thompson	200	Mollie Carter	100

### Madison County.

Bessie Hays	1475	Byrda McHargue	100
Claude DeBaun	1175		
Wallace Adams	600	W. L. Begley	2500
Tommie Baker	375	Susie Watson	1200
Pearl Gay	300	Laura Hatfield	1050
Maggie Lowen	275	Samuel Davis	600

### Clay County.

Susie Sparks	1850	Nannie Click	300
Ida Benge	1600	Lucy Parsons	300
W. M. Rice	1400	May Sparkman	300
M. M. Robinson	1200	C. D. Smith	100
T. E. Burch	650	Robert Taylor	100
Chas. Combs	500		
G. J. Jarvis	500		
Mary Collins	400		

### Owsley County.

Nora Wilson	850	Katie Moores	950
Snowden Reynolds	600	Ambrose Wilson	850
Garfield Campbell	450	Garnett Powell	700
Mary Ray	450	Theda Noland	500
Flora Pendergrass	201	Nora McGee	400
Burgoyne Botner	116	J. H. Richardson	200
Nettie Treadaway	116	Katie Winkler	200
B. J. Pendergrass	101	D. B. Alumbaugh	200
Jeanette Gabbard	100	Robert L. Coyle	102
		Martha Logsdon	101
		Sallie Wilson	101
		Nolan Cox	100
		Jonas Coldwell	100

Read THE CITIZEN advertisement on page 5.

Sept. 24.—Most of the farmers are about through saving fodder.—James Eversole, of Manchester, Clay Co., visited at J. M. Helton's this week.—Mrs. Barbara Minter and children are visiting relatives at Booneville this week.—John L. Gabbard and R. W. Minter are attending court at Booneville as jurymen.—Isaac Price, of Buck Creek, was here last week. He is talking of being a candidate for county judge.—Rev. Lewis Caudell preached at Grassy Branch schoolhouse last Sunday.—The Gabbard baseball team will play the Booneville team on Oct. first.—H. H. Rice is going into the logging business this fall and winter.—Quite a number of the citizens of this place have been attending court at Booneville this week as witnesses in the case against Price Moore and George Baker for the killing of Lewis Cole.

### TRAVELLERS' REST.

Sept. 19.—There are a great many parents who are robbing their children. Are you one of that number? Are you robbing your boy of an education in order that a little fodder may be saved or a few potatoes dug? It is of far greater consequence that your boy be saved than fodder or potatoes. Of course in reply to this you will say, "There is only one time to save fodder and dig potatoes." Yes, and there is but one time to save and educate boys. That time is while they are boys. The eternal destiny of your boy depends largely on the opportunities of childhood while character is forming. The influence of your boy's life is as a pebble cast in the mighty deep. Long after the pebble has disappeared; the waves it started may be seen on the surface. Whether this influence be for good or bad depends largely on you. None other has so much to do with the shaping and molding of a boy's life as his parents. Parents, have you ever thought seriously of your great responsibility? You are training boys to-day who are to be men to-morrow. What kind of men will they make with the training you are giving them? Are you willing that your boys should be servants of others? Every day they are kept from school is one step toward making them servants of some one else. To educate your boy means a life of joy, comfort and prosperity to him.

### LIVINGSTON.

Mr. A. N. Bently has sold his property on main street, and is talking of moving to Louisville. We would like to keep such a good citizen as Mr. Bently in our own town.—Mr. N. G. Baker, of Mt. Vernon, was in our town Sunday.—J. W. Baker went to Corbin Sunday to see his son, W. M. Baker.—Mr. George Nichols went on Skeggs Creek Sunday. He expects to stay a week.—Mrs. Mary French and daughters, Belle, Tea and Francis, were visiting relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Samuel Ward is visiting relatives in Madison county this week.—Will Cottongham's father, of Pine Hill, was down to see him Sunday.—Richard Pike, Samuel Ward, George Cook and J. W. Baker were among the ones who went to Mt. Vernon to hear the Republican speaking.

### BOONE.

We are having some very pleasant weather at this writing.—Farmers are cutting up their corn.—Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert attended the big show at Richmond last Wednesday and reported a nice time.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler and son, Mason, of Madison county, visited Mr. and Mrs. Eden Wren, Saturday and Sunday.—B. J. Watson has moved to the S. B. Day farm on little Clear Creek.—J. W. Lambert has bought a farm of G. L. Wren.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle and children and Mrs. J. W. Lambert and baby Reubie visited Mrs. Daisy Lambert Sunday.—J. H. Lambert is putting up a new storehouse at Gap Switch.—Mrs. Laura Jones, of Scaffold Cane, passed through here on her way to Richmond Saturday.—Rev. J. W. Lambert is putting up a new storehouse at Gap Switch.—Mrs. James Pearce and Simpson Burton met in the road near Nancy and engaged in a fight in which Burton was shot three times, dying instantly. Burton had previously snapped his pistol on Pearce. The fight was the result of an old quarrel.

### Result of An Old Quarrel.

Somerset, Ky., Sept. 28.—James Pearce and Simpson Burton met in the road near Nancy and engaged in a fight in which Burton was shot three times, dying instantly. Burton had previously snapped his pistol on Pearce. The fight was the result of an old quarrel.

### Farmer Drank Laudanum.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Sept. 28.—John Hurst, aged 50, after brooding for some weeks over four or five deaths which have occurred in his family within the past year, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was a well-known farmer of near Gerrard.

### Five Voted the Death Penalty.

Carrollton, Ky., Sept. 28.—The jury in the case of Grad Razor, charged with the murder of Watt Tomlin, returned a verdict of 21 years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary. The jurors were out two hours. Five of them voted for the death penalty.

### 8 Cents

Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh.

She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished.

Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion.

We will send you a little free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,  
409 Pearl Street, New York.

## Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies!  
Phaetons  
Run-abouts  
Surries  
Traps  
Durable  
Graceful  
Useful  
Comfortable  
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.  
Get our prices.

### KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

## Wakeful?

Sleeplessness Is a Sign of Nerve Trouble and Should Be Looked To.

There are three different manifestations of sleeplessness.

First, hardly to sleep a wink all night, second, to lie awake a long time before falling asleep; third, to fall asleep soon, waking up after several hours and then finding it hard to sleep again.

They mean that somewhere in the nerve fibres, somewhere in the brain cells, somewhere in the blood vessels that carry blood to the brain, something is radically wrong, and must be righted, or the end may be worse than death.

To right it, take Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Some other symptoms of nerve trouble are: Dizziness, Headache, Backache, Worry, Fretfulness, Irritability, Melancholy, Lack of Ambition.

They indicate diseases which may lead to Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Insanity.

Nothing will give such quick and lasting relief as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"My husband had been sick for weeks, could not sit up to have his bed made. With all the medical help we could get he continued to grow worse. He could neither sleep nor eat. Our baby girl was ceaseless away, and all callers barred because she could not sleep. In the talk I read of a case of nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We began giving it to him, and in a few days he was able to be dressed. From that time his steadily improved. Nervine saved his life."

MRS. A. G. HASKIN, Freeville, N. Y.

We have bought the

### Meat Shop

Known as the R. D. Massey Meat Store on Main Street and will have fresh meat on hand all the time. Come and see us for fair treatment. Your trade is solicited here.

### Durham Bros.,

Main Street, — Beres, Ky.

The Special build of

### "Tennessee" Wagons

make them the most desirable of any wagons on the market.

2½ in. running gear, \$42 50 cash.

3 in. running gear, \$45 00 cash.

Sold by

### A. P. SETTLE, Jr.